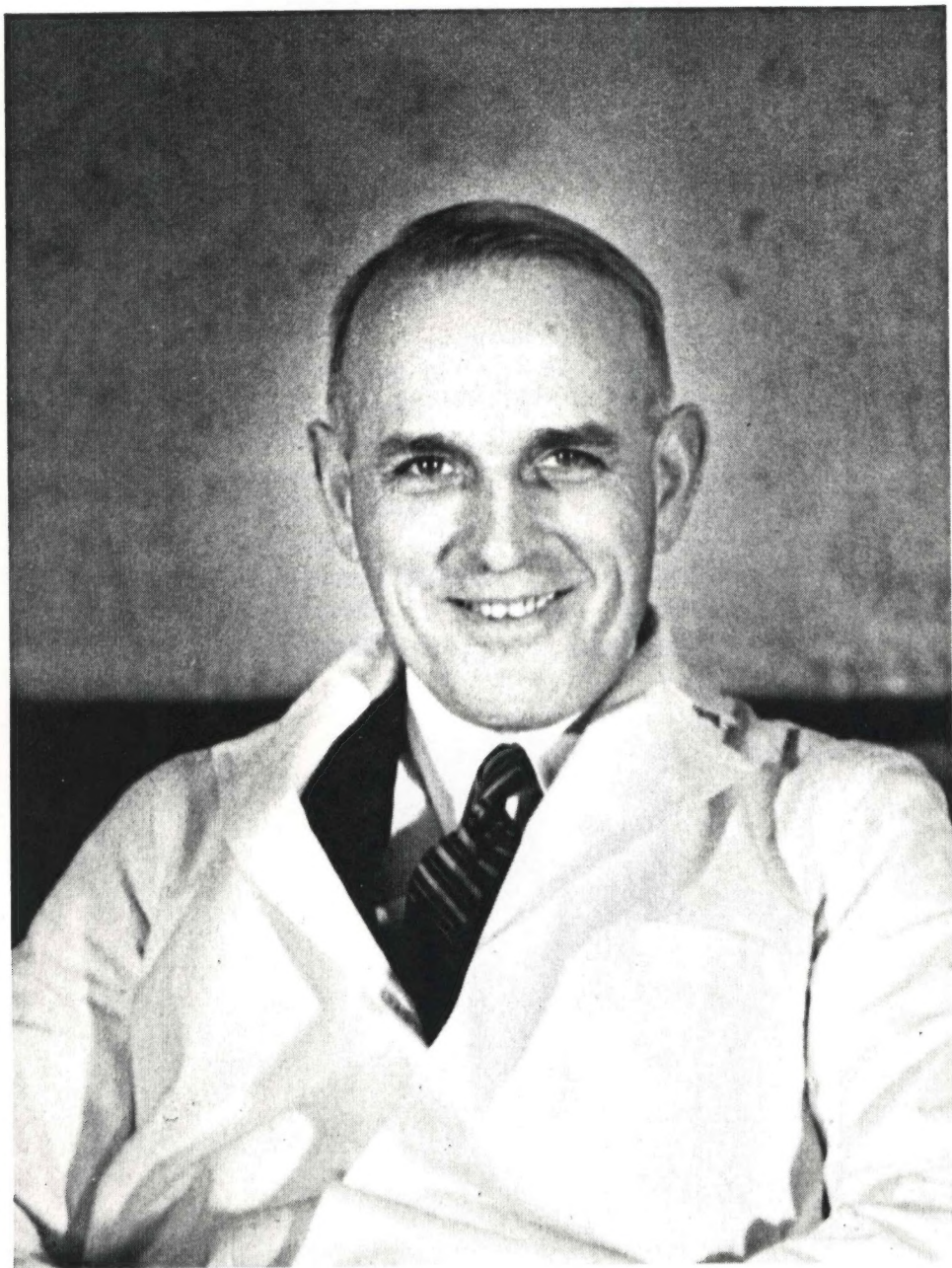


**The History
of
Psychiatry Section**

**Annual Report
1992-1993**

Cover photograph: The entrance to the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, February 20, 1964. Reproduced courtesy of the Medical Archives, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

Oskar Diethelm, M.D. in 1961.



This 1992-1993 Annual Report is dedicated to the memory
of Dr. Diethelm (1897-1993).

The History of Psychiatry Section

Interdisciplinary Research Group

Historical Research Seminar

The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library

The History of Psychiatry Reference Library

The Archives of Psychiatry



Annual Report to the Friends
July 1, 1992 - June 30, 1993

Department of Psychiatry
The New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College
The Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic
525 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

❖ *Interdisciplinary Research Faculty*

George J. Makari, M.D.	Executive Secretary
Jacques M. Quen, M.D.	Associate Director
Paul S. Bunten, A.M., M.S.	Curator
Jane Rizzuto Singh	Administrative Assistant

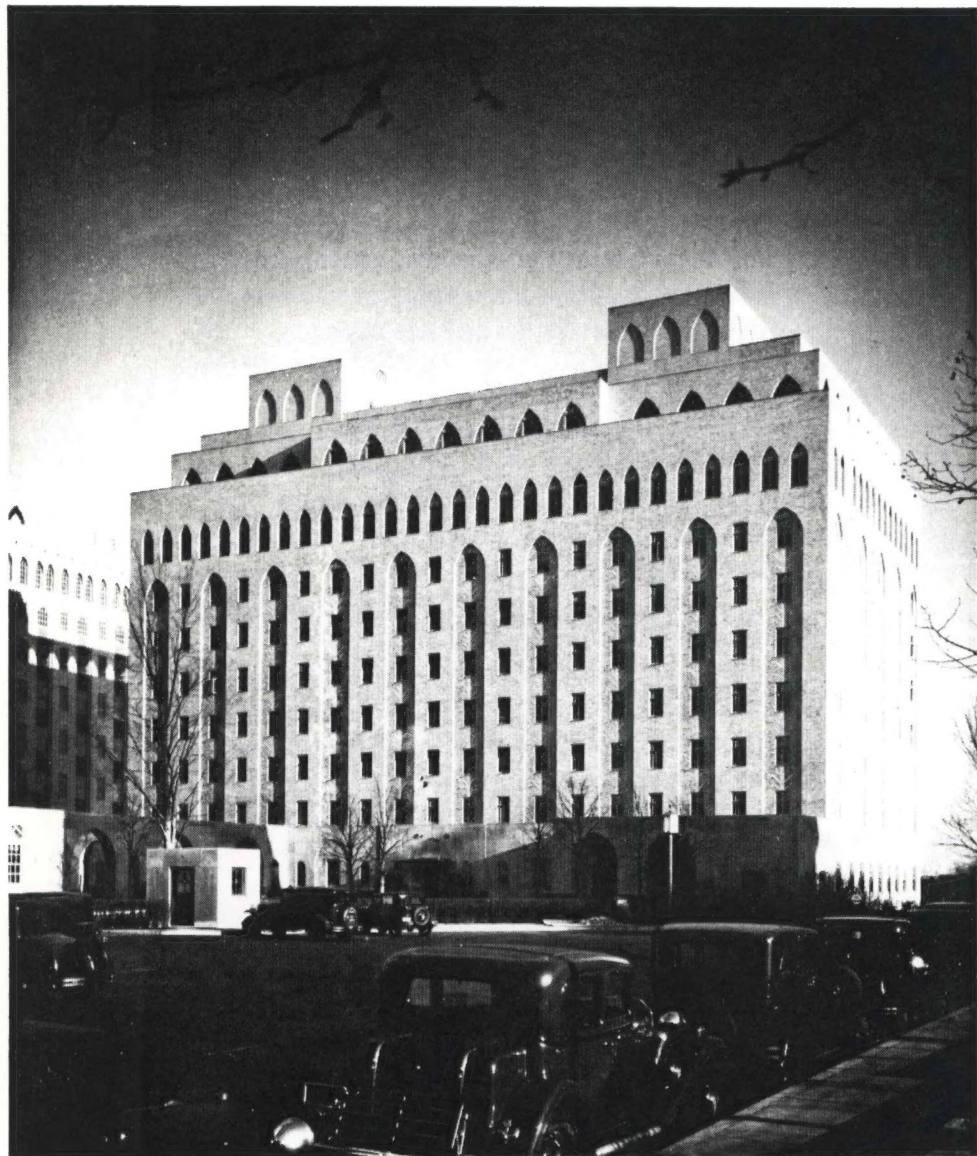
Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D.	
Ralph D. Baker, M.D.	
Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.	
Daniel Burston, Ph.D.	(Duquesne University)
Cornelius J. Clark, M.D.	
Norman Dain, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
Oskar Diethelm, M.D.*	
Lawrence Friedman, M.D.	
Sander Gilman, Ph.D.	(Cornell University)
Ellen Goldstein	(Columbia University)
Robert Goldstein, M.D.	
Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
Leonard Groopman, M.D., Ph.D.	
Fady Hajal, M.D.	
Leon D. Hankoff, M.D.	(UMDNJ)
Patricia Herzog, Ph.D.	(University of Massachusetts)
Nathan M. Kravis, M.D.	
Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D.	(Queens College, CUNY)
Doris Nagel, M.D.	
Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D.	
Craig Tomlinson, M.D.	(Columbia College of P. & S.)
Jeffrey Wollock, Ph.D.	

All have appointments at Cornell University Medical College. If the member's primary academic position is elsewhere it is given in parentheses.

*Deceased, April 22, 1993

❖ *Table of Contents*

The History of Psychiatry Section.....	1
Report from the Director's Office.....	5
Curator's Report.....	9
In Memoriam, Oskar Diethelm, M.D.....	13
Educational Activities	
Seminar Program Director's Report.....	18
Research Seminar Presentations, 1992-1993.....	19
Resident Research.....	21
Research Faculty News.....	22
Acquisitions	
The Henry Brill Collection.....	27
The Jean and Eric T. Carlson Collection.....	27
Recently Acquired Books of Note.....	28
New Endowment Funds	
The Frank E. and Nancy M. Richardson Fund.....	32
The Marie-Louise Schoelly, M.D. Fund.....	33
Special Acknowledgments.....	35
Friends of the History of Psychiatry Section.....	36



The Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic at its opening in 1932.

❖ *The History of Psychiatry Section*

The History of Psychiatry Section is a unique interdisciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Apart from its regular Historical Research Seminar and other scholarly and educational activities, the Section administers three extensive collections of historical research materials: the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library, the History of Psychiatry Reference Library, and the Archives of Psychiatry. It supports and advises the investigators who work with these resources to explore and elucidate a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to present day theory and practice.

The foundation for the Section was laid in 1936 when Professor Oskar Diethelm, appointed as Chairman of the Psychiatry Department and Director of the recently opened Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, began assembling books and journals important to the history of psychiatry, convinced as he was of their value to clinicians. Stimulated by this growing resource, the History of Psychiatry Section was formally inaugurated in 1958 when Dr. Eric T. Carlson received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to pursue research into the history of American psychiatry. At the same time Dr. Diethelm appointed him to a newly created half-time position as Director of the Section. Under the leadership of Dr. Carlson, the activities and collections of the Section steadily expanded to serve a wide range of interests, from the education of medical students and residents to the exchange of ideas among historically interested scholars from many disciplines. The biweekly research seminar, which has become such a helpful proving ground for works in progress and an occasion for lively intellectual discussion, was instituted by Dr. Carlson in the early 1960s.

In 1962 when Dr. Diethelm retired, the rare books collection was named in his honor. The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library now contains over 23,000 items dating back to the 15th century. A comprehensive historical reference collection of modern books and periodicals has achieved a substantial size as well. In 1976 the Archives of Psychiatry of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center were officially designated as a third separate collection, indicating the growing importance of the Section as a repository for the papers of

many organizations and individuals vital to the history of psychiatry. Currently there are sixty-five separate collections of various sizes. They include a number of prominent individuals and organizations active in psychoanalysis, psychiatry, and various areas of specialized psychiatric interest.

Dr. Carlson organized the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library in 1964, thus widening the Section's circle of interested and active supporters. Those who could not participate directly, but who appreciated the value of the Section's endeavors, began to give generously to benefit the libraries and support the scholars who work there. The Friends' regular membership has steadily grown, while larger grants from far-seeing private individuals and foundations have permitted the awarding of fellowships, the acquisition and processing of special collections, and the consolidation of the Westchester Division's historical materials into the ODHL.

In 1974 the Section received its first permanent endowment. There are now several separate named funds. The newest are the Frank E. and Nancy M. Richardson Fund and the Marie-Louise Schoelly, M.D. Fund (see "New Endowment Funds"). The category of Corporate Friends was established in 1987, and a few organizations and corporations have responded with interest and generosity.

From its earliest days, numerous scholars have worked in the History Section, incorporating their discoveries into articles and books that reflect their own areas of fascination. From the European Renaissance psychiatry that Dr. Diethelm pursued, and the 18th- and 19th-century American psychiatry that Drs. Carlson and Dain explored early in their careers, the publications multiplied. They now include: biographies of psychiatrists, psychologists, or mental hygiene pioneers; accounts of the development of child psychiatry or the changing attitudes towards children; books on psychoanalysis and its reception in various parts of the world; histories of psychiatry during specific periods, or of particular mental hospitals that epitomized the development of the field, or of particular sub-specialties such as alcoholism or schizophrenia; papers relating to the history of neurology and neurophysiology; historical case studies; studies in legal psychiatry; topics in British, German, and French psychiatry; histories and analyses of ideas and concepts in psychiatry, psychology, and psychoanalysis; works on the relation between psychiatry and literature or psychiatry and religion; investigations of multiple personality and hypnosis; and collections of papers delivered at conferences sponsored by the Section. It would be difficult to trace the full influence of the History

of Psychiatry Section and the materials it makes available to scholars.

Today the historical collections housed within the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic constitute a major international resource for the study of the history of psychiatry, while their location within a clinical setting preserves the relation to present practice and offers special opportunities to interdisciplinary researchers.



"ET MAINTENANT DORS, MA MIGNONNE!"



The Payne Whitney lobby in 1932.

❖ *Report From the Director's Office*

When Interim Chairman William Frosch asked me to take on the responsibility of administering the History of Psychiatry Section as Executive Secretary, I was mindful of the task I would be undertaking and the man whose shoes I was in small part to fill. I recalled being a nervous second-year Cornell medical student when I first approached Ted Carlson about doing an elective in the History of Psychiatry some ten years ago. I will never forget the extraordinary combination of grace, modesty, and utter erudition with which he led me forward, ever encouraging, but never neglecting the exacting requirements of scholarship. That model has remained with me through this exciting and challenging year; I hope Ted would have been proud of my efforts. Bill Frosch's counsel and encouragement have been invaluable to any success I might have achieved.

During the past year I have had the good fortune to count on the advice of our Policy Committee, which oversaw and debated the future directions of the Section. Nathan Kravis was a careful and patient Chair; others generously gave of their time and wisdom; to Nate, Norman Dain, Leonard Groopman, Lawrence Friedman, Doris Nagel, and Jacques Quen I offer my gratitude.

After his thirty years at the helm of the Section, Ted's untimely death forced us to pause and reflect on the past and future of the Section. Toward this end, Dr. Frosch appointed a distinguished three member team for a site visit. On February 8, 1993 Dr. Gert Breiger, the William H. Welch Professor of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Gerald Grob, Henry Sigerist Professor of the History of Medicine at Rutgers University, and Dr. Stanley Jackson, Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at Yale University, evaluated the academic productivity and the holdings of the Section. I am pleased to report that we came through with flying colors. The site visitors' report concludes that the Section libraries represent "what may be the single greatest collection in the world of materials pertaining to psychiatry from the fifteenth through the nineteenth century." They applauded the long tradition of scholarship that has made the Section a meeting place for some of the most productive workers in the field; scholars whose work is "well-

known and highly regarded." The site visitors also emphasized the Section's import to psychiatry in general, insofar as we provide one of the few forums that encourages the development of clinically sophisticated historians and historically knowledgeable clinicians. Finally, the site visitors recommended, among other things, markedly upgrading our library facilities. Soon thereafter we were given the go-ahead to hire a curator, Paul Bunten.

Mr. Bunten is a most impressive person for the job; after handling and investing substantial financial portfolios, and receiving his A.B. in Comparative Literature and A.M. in English from Brown University, Paul took his Master of Science degree from the Columbia University School of Library Service. He has gained professional experience at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture of the New York Public Library, and the Day School, and was working at the New York Academy of Medicine in the history of medicine collections prior to joining us. He has brought a high level of expertise, commitment, wry humor, and scholarly interest to the daunting task of moving the library and bringing us into the computer age. We are very fortunate to have him guiding our collections through this period of transition.

With the site visit behind us and our new curator in place, the most pressing task we in the Section faced was what has become known around Payne Whitney simply as "The Move." The Major Modernization of the New York Hospital will necessitate the tearing down of the dear old Payne Whitney Clinic. Space for our collections, seminars, and researchers needed to be found. I can now report that after a sometimes harrowing search, thanks to the unflagging support of Bill Frosch, the farsighted vision of Jeremiah Barondess, M.D., President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the fine work of Paul Bunten and Arthur Downing, the chief librarian at the Academy, we are well on the road to finalizing an agreement that will safely house and provide scholarly access to our books and manuscripts at the Academy for the five-year interim period. We are eagerly planning the construction of a state-of-the-art facility to be developed at the New York Hospital where—after the interim period—we hope to relocate the Section in a setting befitting the 21st century.

What will the History of Psychiatry Section be in the future? My hope is to maintain the thirty-year tradition of scholarly research in psychiatry and its allied fields. As the walls of the 19th-century university become less tenable and more and more scholars see that culture and history cross traditional departmental lines, we at the

Section can point to a proud and enlightened heritage of creating and nurturing inter-disciplinary research. Rather than fostering dilettantism, the Section's track record shows that those who could not find full support for the study of the history of psychiatry in history, literature, psychology, or psychiatry departments found such academic support in the Section and flourished. I would hope to resuscitate the post-doctoral fellowship that until recently supported talented young historians such as Hannah Decker, Jan Goldstein, and Daniel Burston. As for the Research Seminar, this year marks the final one of Program Director Nathan Kravis's three-year term. Nate has done a magnificent job of bringing important and interesting presentations to the seminar, and has helped the Research Seminar continue its dual function as both a nationally renowned forum for scholars to present their works in progress, and an educational opportunity allowing interested Payne Whitney residents and clinicians to broaden their grasp of psychiatry's past. I am sure our new Program Director Leonard Groopman will continue this tradition. We will continue to provide a repository for archival historical material that might otherwise be lost, and will maintain our book collection as one that casts a wide and certain net. Furthermore, Paul and I hope to computer catalog our holdings in a way that fosters ready scholarly access, an expensive but crucial task.

And we hope to do more. But the History Section faces the challenge of being a costly scholarly enterprise in a time of dwindling resources. To insure our future, we have kicked off a fund raising drive that seeks to build our very modest endowment to the point where our future is guaranteed. This past year our fund raising got off to an extraordinary start (See "New Endowment Funds"). Frank and Nancy Richardson have contributed generously to our endowment. I have been fortunate enough to spend time with them, and their creative energy and wisdom have been inspiring. To them we are very much indebted. We are similarly grateful for the generosity of Marie-Louise Schoelly, a Section member, psychiatrist, and Episcopal priest who bequeathed the Section monies for our endowment as well as supplying funds for our imminent move. Broad and unflagging support from you, the Friends, continues to be a mainstay of our working budget and for that we are, as always, highly appreciative.

In closing I must note that this year brought with it a grave personal loss; Dr. Oskar Diethelm the longtime chairman of Payne Whitney and the guiding hand behind the early development of the History Section, died on April 22, 1993 (See "In Memoriam"). To him, we dedicate this annual report. I will not try to add to Doris Nagel's

Memorial to Dr. Diethelm, but I will say that we aim to insure that the singular achievement of Dr. Diethelm and Dr. Carlson, the History of Psychiatry Section at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, continues to prosper and fulfill its promise. By dint of their commitment and vision, Diethelm and Carlson produced a singular inter-disciplinary institution that has played a significant part in writing the history of our field. The Section has at the same time aimed to foster more historically informed psychiatric clinicians, and has put its resources into developing a world class library to preserve our history for researchers of the future. As we prepare for the new century, I hope to protect this legacy and provide it with the means to grow and flourish.

- G.J. Makari, M.D.



"THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE"

❖ *Curator's Report*

It was with a mixture of exhilaration and trepidation that I became Curator of Research Collections on June 1, 1993. While I was delighted to become associated with one of the world's most distinguished historical repositories, I was at the same time mindful of the substantial challenges that lay directly ahead. A secure environment had to be found to house the collection during the five-year period of the New York Hospital's Major Modernization Project, and while the protection of the materials was our foremost concern, we hoped that the collection could remain fully accessible to scholars during its period of "exile." Furthermore, the task of surveying and safely moving a collection consisting largely of fragile and irreplaceable materials would be a daunting one.

I am pleased to report that much has been accomplished toward these ends during the Summer. First, we have reached an understanding with the New York Academy of Medicine that we fully expect to result in a formal agreement in early Fall. Under this agreement, the History Section will participate financially in the renovation of two levels of the Academy library's "new" stack building, located at Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street, just north of Mount Sinai Hospital. In exchange, we will receive the privilege of housing our collections in the renovated space until we are ready to occupy our permanent facility at the end of the New York Hospital's Major Modernization Project.

The arrangement will provide us with more than a mile of shelf space, subject to the same strictly limited access as the Academy's own rare book and manuscript collections. The environmental conditions will be at least as favorable as those under which the collection is currently being stored, and perhaps modestly better. Most happily, the collection will remain fully accessible to scholars during its residency at the Academy, except during the brief period of relocation around year-end.

Second, we formulated a plan in consultation with National Library Relocations, Inc. of Central Islip, New York, to move the collection from its five locations within the Payne Whitney Clinic to its

interim home at the New York Academy of Medicine. The company handles between forty and sixty library relocation projects each year. In November 1992, they conducted the successful transfer of more than one million items, many of them fragile and irreplaceable, at the American Museum of Natural History Library on Central Park West. In June 1992, the company was responsible for shifting 700,000 rare volumes at Stanford University. I have spoken to the directors of both libraries, and each was ecstatic with relief over the meticulous and intelligent manner in which their precious collections were handled. I am entirely confident that the project, despite its exceptional logistical complexity, will be accomplished without grave incident.

Finally, we were fortunate to have the help of Ms. Jing Chen, a pre-medical student at Cornell University, for eight weeks during the Summer. Her cheerful humor and conscientious attitude were unfailingly impressive. Jing contributed an enormously successful effort under some adverse working conditions. She substantially inventoried our collection of early printed books, re-housed many of the unbound items in archivally safe enclosures, and stabilized some of the more fragile bound items to enhance their safety during the move. Jing also introduced us to the concept of the fifteen-minute "power nap," which by the end of the Summer had attained the status of generally accepted principle. We thank Jing for all of her contributions and wish her much success in her studies.

The physical presence of our collection at the New York Academy of Medicine will provide us with many managerial efficiencies for which we must indeed be grateful. With the entire collection housed in a single space, we will begin the essential task of integrating and reorganizing it in a way that makes sense from a variety of curatorial perspectives, including those of access and preservation. The Academy has generously offered to share with us the capacity to create machine-readable and sharable cataloging for our collection. Not only will this opportunity provide us with a remarkable economic advantage that we will want to maximize, it will also permit us to cooperate with the Academy in the establishing of a union catalog of resources in the history of medicine in New York City. The Academy also maintains a thoroughly modern preservation laboratory, which may become a benefit to us.

As I move throughout the library in the course of my daily responsibilities, I am consistently impressed with the energy, foresight, and diligent effort that the amassing of such a distinguished collection necessarily represents. After the library is safely ensconced in its interim

location, my priority will be to raise the bibliographic access to the collection to a level of quality that will honor the extraordinary labors of those who assembled it. I also expect to participate in the planning and realization of a state-of-the-art facility to which the library can eventually return at the modernized New York Hospital. It is a privilege and a pleasure to be entrusted with this important work.

P.S. Bunten



'I SUPPOSE YOU DO ALL THIS KIND OF THING FOR MERE
AMUSEMENT, MR. WYNNE?'



The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library in 1993.

❖ *In Memoriam, Oskar Diethelm, M.D.*

This year's Annual Report is dedicated to the revered founder of our rare book collection, Dr. Oskar Diethelm, who died of pneumonia in Lachen, Switzerland on April 22, 1993. He was almost ninety-six years old. It is difficult to think of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic without Dr. Diethelm active in it. He arrived as Professor of Psychiatry, Chairman of the Department, and Director of the Clinic in 1936, only a few years after it opened, and attended to every aspect of its development throughout almost half its lifetime, including the founding of the Historical Library. Although he retired in 1962, his presence as a researcher in the History Section continued with great regularity until very recently.

When I arrived in 1966 for my residency training, he had been Emeritus Professor for four years, but his influence upon me was as great as that of the active teaching staff. The personification of dignity in his impeccable white hospital coat, he attended every Historical Research Seminar, settling into his armchair at the foot of the ODHL conference table in a quiet attitude of thoughtful attention. After each presentation he was accorded the first opportunity for comments or questions, and always, no matter what the subject, he would contribute a helpful or interesting perspective. The group seated around the table would silently strain to hear his soft and melodic voice that retained a slight Swiss German accent, above the sounds of traffic on the East River Drive outside the windows, and to assimilate his valuable remarks. His historical knowledge was encyclopedic, embracing Europe and the United States, while his vast experience in psychiatry and his extraordinary memory usually enabled him to recollect a relevant personal anecdote or a surprising fresh source of material. A sharp wit and subtle sense of humor enlivened his discourse.

My own present research was shaped by following the intriguing clues supplied by Dr. Diethelm at one of the seminars where I presented my work. Many scholars are similarly indebted to him. Later I learned how essential his vision and his active promotion were to the existence of the Section. Dr. Carlson used to speak of how Dr. Diethelm had encouraged his early interest in the history of psychiatry by bringing

him books to read during a long convalescence, and then, in 1958, how he had formally established the Section and its half-time Directorship after assisting Dr. Carlson to obtain a research grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

Dr. Diethelm's belief in the importance of history to clinicians, his own historical projects, and his annual European research and collecting expeditions shaped the development of the collections and made them pre-eminent. His passionate interest in books and in history, dating to earliest childhood, were reinforced during the years from 1925 until 1936, when he trained in psychiatry at The Johns Hopkins Medical School, and afterwards taught there and assisted Dr. Adolf Meyer, probably the most influential psychiatrist of this century in the United States. During that period Dr. Diethelm represented the Department of Psychiatry in selecting volumes for the William H. Welch Library at Johns Hopkins. Then, the establishment of the History of Medicine Department brought home to him the need for practitioners to gain an historical perspective within their specialties. He recognized that there was no collection anywhere that did justice to the history of psychiatry, so upon his arrival at Cornell University Medical College he immediately began to bring together the nucleus of the Historical Library that bears his name and that now stands out as one of the most comprehensive collections in the history of psychiatry worldwide.

Dr. Diethelm saw how little was known and taught about European psychiatry prior to the Enlightenment, so he researched medical publications and manuscripts looking for detailed clinical material that would bring early ideas and practices to light. A fruitful source of such data turned up in early dissertations that had been submitted for the medical degree in various European universities, so during his vacations he travelled to the most important of these institutions, to libraries, antiquarian dealers, and bookshops to reproduce them or collect them, along with the texts of the professors who conferred the medical degrees. He could think of many questions to be answered. For example, what role did psychiatry play in medical education? Could changes in the various clinical pictures of patients be discerned over the centuries? How had etiological theories and treatment changed? And so on. He was able to fill in a lot of gaps, to show that psychiatry was developing, at least as far back as the 16th century, in a far more active and regular manner than had previously been thought. And he brought the evidence back to the library so scholars could consult it. Such efforts over many years resulted in the unique collection that forms the basis for the Oskar Diethelm Historical

Library. Dr. Diethelm regularly wrote articles exploring the roots of European psychiatry or reviewed more recent developments in the field, and his research culminated in the publication of his book *Medical Dissertations of Psychiatric Interest Printed Before 1750* (Basel: Karger, 1971), a rich mine of leads into the unwritten history of pre-Enlightenment psychiatric practice.

There are more important reasons than his long tenure to identify Dr. Diethelm strongly with the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. The very structure and arrangement of the building itself, built in the early 1930s, echoed that of the Phipps Clinic (now a landmark building utilized for administration) at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, which was designed in consultation with Adolf Meyer, its Director from 1909 to 1940. Meyer established academic psychiatry and sent his ablest students forth to all parts of the country to lead the field and raise the standards of treatment, research, and psychiatric education. Dr. Diethelm was one of these students, and the common national and cultural origins of the two men and their long association resulted in a particularly deep sharing of beliefs and methods. Dr. Diethelm's textbook *Treatment in Psychiatry* (Springfield, Illinois: Thomas, 1936, 1950, 1955) is an excellent and pure distillation of the Meyerian scientific and common sense attitudes that still form the bedrock of enlightened practice in this country. The fundamentals are adumbrated in the first paragraph of his introduction: "[W]e need to treat the patient suffering from a disease and not the disease entity," and "[N]o opportunity to influence the patient beneficially should be neglected" (2nd ed., ix). For the best opportunities to be realized, the hospital setting should be small, intimate, gracious, and respectful of the patients. Dr. Diethelm conducted regular rounds for twenty-six years, about the same length of time that Dr. Meyer had conducted them at the Phipps Clinic.

In the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic between 1936 and 1962, Dr. Diethelm established a well-balanced program of education, treatment, and research, and he published almost one hundred articles and book chapters covering the full range of contemporary topics in psychiatry. His particular interests embraced psychopathology, psychiatric treatment methods, psychosomatic conditions, and social psychiatry. He sponsored the pioneering work of Thomas Rennie and Alexander Leighton in social psychiatry and the psychosomatic pain research of Harold Wolff, who held joint appointments in the Departments of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Dr. Diethelm continued to play a role in resident education even after his retirement, for when a particularly difficult diagnostic problem arose in the hospital he would be called in to review the case and visit the patient. His interview methods were gentle and tactful, but highly directed. The clarity and intelligence of his formulations and his differential diagnoses were a revelation.

A fascination with medicine, history, and the printed word came naturally to Dr. Diethelm, who was born in the village of Lachen on June 18, 1897, and who came to represent the fourth generation of physicians in the Diethelm family. (His son, Dr. Arnold Gillespie Diethelm, and his grand-daughter, Dr. Lisa Diethelm, bring the present unbroken chain to six generations.) He grew up surrounded by the books collected by his forebears going back to the first Dr. Melchior Diethelm who trained at the Universities of Freiburg and Vienna around 1820, and whose mentor was the influential philosopher-physician Ignaz Trochsler of Lucerne. Melchior took a strong interest in public health planning, educational improvements, and national unification, passing his knowledge on to his son Arnold, who trained at the University of Bern. This Arnold was not only a physician and a booklover, but he wrote plays that were performed in the countryside. Dr. Diethelm's father, also named Arnold, graduated from the more recently founded University of Zurich and practiced in Lachen until his untimely death when his son Oskar was four years old. Oskar, too, studied medicine in Zurich, but completed the research for his medical doctoral dissertation at Bern.

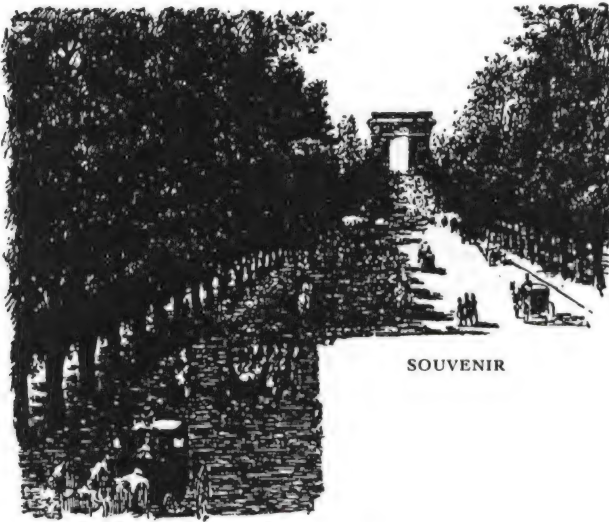
Dr. Diethelm was a man who did not seek publicity, but he received his share of honors. He was presented with the Service Award of the Thomas W. Salmon Committee on Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene at the New York Academy of Medicine in 1970, and was honored in 1977 by a special symposium at the Eastern Psychiatric Research Society. He was a Life Member of the American Psychiatric Association, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and an honorary member of the Swiss Society of Psychiatry and Neurology. Other memberships included the American Psychopathological Association, American Neurological Association, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease, the Medical Societies for the State and the City of New York, and the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry. Dr. Diethelm became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1939.

He is survived by his wife of thirty-one years, Monique Le Febvre de Vivy de Chaves; Janet Diethelm Peck of Portland, Oregon, and Dr. Arnold Gillespie Diethelm of Birmingham, Alabama, the children of

Dr. Diethelm's first marriage to Grace Elizabeth Gillespie who died in 1958; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

As the Annual Report goes to press, a memorial service for Dr. Diethelm is being planned for October 27, 1993. Contributions to commemorate Dr. Diethelm may be made to the Dr. Oskar Diethelm Endowment Fund that was established on the occasion of Dr. Diethelm's ninetieth birthday. (Checks should be made out to Cornell Medical College, with the Oskar Diethelm Fund clearly noted on them, and mailed to The History of Psychiatry Section, PWC-900, 525 East 68th St, N.Y., N.Y. 10021.)

D. Nagel, M.D.



SOUVENIR

❖ *Educational Activities*

Seminar Program Director's Report

It is with a combination of pride and relief that with the end of the 1992-93 academic year I conclude my three-year tenure as Program Director of our venerable Research Seminar, now entering its fourth decade of regular fortnightly seances. Beginning with the 1993-94 academic year, the peculiar pleasures and burdens of seminar leadership will fall to Leonard Groopman M.D., Ph.D. Dr. Groopman is the first Program Director with formal credentials in both psychiatry and history. His tenure as seminar leader will undoubtedly reflect his extensive training and expertise as well as his unique blend of scholarly interests. All of us who attend the seminar will benefit thereby.

Of the nineteen seminar presentations during the 1992-93 academic year, four were by Cornell University Medical College speakers, five were by non-CUMC speakers from within the New York City area, and ten were by speakers who came from other cities. The ten academic institutions represented by the latter group in this year's seminar were the University of Michigan, Case Western Reserve, the University of West Virginia, SUNY/Stony Brook, UC/Berkeley, Duquesne University, Ohio State, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, the Medical College of Georgia, and Monash University in Melbourne, Australia. (A full roster of seminar presentations is appended below.) This roughly replicates the distribution during the 1991-92 season in which half of the seminar presentations were made by speakers who came from outside the New York metropolitan area, five of them from outside the U.S.

During my tenure as Program Director I have sought to lend the Research Seminar a national, and even international, flavor by drawing upon an increased number of exogenous speakers. This constitutes a departure from the aims of some of my predecessors, who saw the seminar primarily as a forum for History Section faculty to present and discuss their own works-in-progress. Certainly the character of the Seminar has changed over the years. Increased seminar attendance coupled with a growing proportion of exogenous speakers could threaten to diminish the depth and rigor of the discussion period immediately following the speaker's prepared remarks. While I share

the sense that our discussions are often the most stimulating and valuable component of the Seminar, I do not believe that the twin goals of fostering intramural research and bringing in the best possible array of speakers from around the country are incompatible. The Seminar has acquired national prominence in the field, and its international array of speakers contributes significantly to the academic life of the Department of Psychiatry. Its acknowledged excellence and stature among historians of psychiatry reflects well upon both the Section and the Department.

I have taken the liberty to air my own views in this issue of the Annual Report in the spirit of stimulating further discussion among those concerned at a time when the baton is being passed and a new Program Director prepares to place his stamp on our fine Seminar. I am sure Dr. Groopman will welcome input from interested parties on these and other issues pertaining to the Seminar.

I would also like to express my gratitude to all the speakers and participants who have enriched the Seminar with their contributions over the past three years.

N. Kravis, M.D.

Research Seminar Presentations, 1992-1993

Fall 1992

September

16 Nathan Kravis, M.D., CUMC
"Witchcraft in the Renaissance: Misogyny and the Phylogeny of Cloacal Theory"

30 Eric Caplan, University of Michigan
"Trains, Brains, and Sprains: Railway Spine and the Origins of Psychoneurosis"

October

14 Marianne Horney Eckardt, M.D.
"Karen Horney's Feminine Psychology and the Currents of Her Time"

28 Arthur Zitrin, M.D., New York University
"The 'Real' Julia: The Muriel Gardiner Story—A Documentary Film"

- November**
11 Susan Coates, Ph.D., St. Luke's-Roosevelt Medical Center
 "The History and Politics of Gender Identity Disorder in Boys"
- December**
9 Michael Alan Schwartz, M.D., Case Western Reserve University
 "Karl Jaspers' Scientific Legacy for Psychiatry"
- 16** Leon Wurmser, M.D., University of West Virginia
 "Nietzsche's War Against Shame"
- Winter 1993**
January
6 Peter Swales, Itinerant Freud Historian
 "Freud's Last Patient, Marilyn Monroe; Her Tragic Odyssey from Couch to Couch"
- 20** Nancy Tomes, Ph.D., SUNY/Stony Brook
 "Madwomen in the Attic: Feminist Historiographies of Psychiatry"
- February**
3 John Kerr, New York University
 "The Core Complex (and How It Grew)"
- 17** Adam Bresnick, University of California/Berkeley
 "The Artist That Was Used Up: Henry James' 'Private Life' and the Uncanny"
- March**
3 Malcolm Macmillan, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
 "Assertion as a Substitute for Logic and Evidence in Freud's Arguments"
- 17** Daniel Burston, Ph.D., Duquesne University
 "R.D. Laing: A Biography in Progress"
- 31** Robert Goldstein, M.D., CUMC
 "The Fate of Jacksonian Principles in Twentieth-Century Psychiatry"

Spring 1993

April

- 14 John Burnham, Ph.D., Ohio State University
"Exploring the Historical Impact of Freud"
- 28 Fady Hajal, M.D., CUMC
"A Near Eastern Medieval View on Character Formation"

May

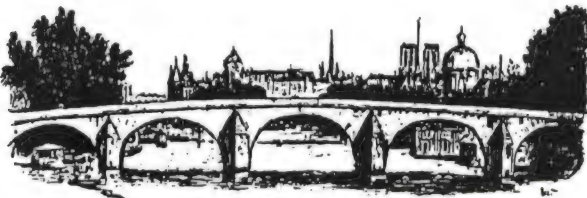
- 12 Peter Hoffer, Ph.D. Philadelphia College of
Pharmacy & Science
"The Dimensions of the Freud-Ferenczi Correspondence"
- 26 Aaron Esman, M.D., CUMC
"Mondrian: The Fusion of Art and Life"

June

- 9 Edwin Wallace, M.D., Medical College of Georgia
"Embarrassingly Personal Reflections on
History, Philosophy and Psychiatry, or 'Who
Invited This Guy Here Anyway?'"

Resident Research

Fabien Trémeau, a fourth-year psychiatry resident, from Creedmoor Psychiatric Center, did a two month research elective on the history of French notions of paranoia between 1900 and 1930. Working under the mentorship of Dr. Makari, Dr. Trémeau sought to trace the roots of Jacques Lacan's notions of paranoia in French thinking from such psychiatrists as Capgras and de Clérembault. He attended Research Seminars and wrote a final research paper. We look forward to Dr. Trémeau's further researches.



❖ Research Faculty News

Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D. published a discussion of interaction in psychoanalysis and psychotherapy, "What Interacts in Interaction?", a review of J.D. Oremland, *Interpretation and Interaction: Psychoanalysis or Psychotherapy?*, in *Contemporary Psychology* 38.1(1993):48-49. She taught a required semester course on the concepts underlying classical technique, from Freud through Loewald, to the candidates of the William Alanson White Institute of Psychoanalysis. Dr. Antonovsky was active on: the Training Committee and the Faculty Promotion Committee of the White Institute; the Liaison Committee to the International Psychoanalytic Association of the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research (IPTAR); and on the Board of Psychologist-Psychoanalyst Practitioners, a Section of the Division of Psychoanalysis of the American Psychological Association.

Ralph Baker, M.D. continued his research on *Le roman de la rose* as a study of self-awareness in the 13th century.

Michael Beldoch, Ph.D. presented a paper at the New York Academy of Medicine on "Freud's The Future of an Illusion." This talk was part of the Classics Revisited series sponsored by the New York Freudian Society. His research project is entitled "The Psychoanalysis of Belief, and the Belief in Psychoanalysis." He is currently focusing on the neurology of belief, and developmental aspects of belief.

Cornelius Clark, M.D. is completing a study on the history of hiccups, and is beginning research on the history of the concept of fear.

Norman Dain, Ph.D. contributed "Madness and the Stigma of Sin in American Christianity" to a book on *Stigma and Mental Illness* (ed. Paul J. Fink and Allan Tasman, Washington: American Psychiatric Press, 1992). He taught two one-term survey courses in the Rutgers University Graduate School: one on the history of psychiatry in the United States from 1840 to the present, and another on history of medicine in the 19th-century United States. He also taught a one year undergraduate survey

course in the History of Science, 17th century to the present time. He is currently working on the history of anti-psychiatry, from the 18th century to the present time, in England and the United States, with a current focus on special topics such as that of "Stigma and Anti-Psychiatry in the United States."

Lawrence Friedman, M.D. participated in the Center for Advanced Psychoanalytic Study in Aspen, discussed a paper by E. Schwaber at the Psychoanalytic Society of New England in Boston, chaired a panel on Kurt Eissler's classic paper, "The Effect of the Structure of the Ego on Psychoanalytic Technique" at the Fall Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in New York, and served as a discussant at a panel on resistance at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in San Francisco. He also contributed a paper to a *Festschrift* for Paul Gray, M.D., taught a course on Freud's papers on technique to candidates at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and lectured on "Lure and Demand in Psychoanalysis" at *Psicoterapia e Scienza Umane* in Milan.

Sander L. Gilman, Ph.D. was, as usual, so active and prolific that we can only cite a few of his most pertinent accomplishments during the 1992-1993 academic year. Among the courses he taught at Cornell University was one for undergraduates on "Medicine and Civilization (Biology and Society)," and another for graduate students on "Masochism." He was Second Vice President (1993; President-Elect, 1995) of the Modern Language Association; while other activities included membership on the Scientific Committee, Exhibition for the 200th Anniversary of the Paris Museums, and on the Steering Committee for the World Psychiatric Association Committee on Psychiatry and Humanities' Conference on Therapy and the Arts. One of his grants during this period (from the National Endowment for the Humanities STS program) funded a Freud Project.

Dr. Gilman's many lectures on diverse topics included: a Grand Rounds on "Madness and Nationalism," Department of Psychiatry, University of Cologne; a lecture on "Conversion" at the Max Nordau Conference in Paris; a lecture on Freud at The Internal Other Conference in Essen; a talk on "Degeneration" at the Nazi Cultural Exhibit at the New York Public Library; a lecture on "Sexuality" at the Center of Comparative Research in Society, History and Culture at the University of California, Davis.

A number of Dr. Gilman's previous works have been re-issued in new editions or as paperbacks, have been translated into other languages, or have received awards. At least a dozen articles were published, at least half of them relevant to the history of psychiatry: "Plague in Germany, 1939/1989: Cultural Images of Race, Space, and Disease" appeared in Timothy Murphy and Suzanne Poirer, eds., *Writing AIDS: Gay Literature, Language, and Analysis* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993, 54-82). "Freud Reads Heine Reads Freud" was printed in Mark H. Gelber, ed., *The Jewish Reception of Heinrich Heine* (Tubingen: Niemeyer, 1992, 77-94). "Constructing Creativity and Madness: Freud and the Shaping of the Psychopathology of Art" was published in Maurice Tuchman and Carol Eliel, eds., *Parallel Visions: Modern Artists and Outsider Art* (Princeton: Los Angeles County Museum of Art/Princeton University Press, 1992, 230-45). "Touch, Sexuality and Disease" appeared in William Bynum and Roy Porter, eds., *Medicine and the Five Senses* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993, 198-224). "Max Nordau and Sigmund Freud: The Politics of Conversion" was printed in the *Southern Humanities Review* 27(1993):1-25. "Freud, Race, and Gender" was included in *American Imago* 49(1992):155-83 and reprinted in *Austrian Studies* 3(1992):20-39. More than a dozen and a half book reviews appeared in various journals.

Among Dr. Gilman's five television appearances was one on the topic of *Degenerate Art* on PBS and another on *Madness*, with Jonathan Miller, also on PBS. These citations do not include his multitudinous activities and publications in German Studies and on topics relating to Jewish culture.

Gerald Grob, Ph.D. published "Mental Health Policy in America: Myths and Realities" in *Health Affairs* 11(Fall 1992):1-16.

Leonard Groopman, M.D., Ph.D. published a review in *Isis* of *The Physician-Legislators of France: Medicine and Politics in the Early Third Republic, 1870-1914*, by Jack D. Ellis. He delivered a paper in Milan on "The Diseases of the Will in 19th-Century France" at *Psicoterapia e Scienza Umane* in Milan.

Leon Hankoff, M.D. published an editorial on "Urban Violence in Historical Perspective," in the *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 37.1(Spring 1993):1-3. His letter to the editor, "The Use of Race in Medical Research," was printed in *JAMA* 267.33(17 June 1992):275-279. A review of R. Cooter's *Phrenology in*

the British Isles: An Annotated, Historical Bibliography and Index was published in the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 28.3(July 1992):290. The following book reviews were published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*: R.W. Maris, A.L. Berman, J.T. Maltzberger, *et al.*, eds., *"Assessment and Prediction of Suicide"* 268.22(9 December 1992) :3257 and B. Bongar, ed., *"Suicide: Guidelines for Assessment, Management, and Treatment"* 270.8(25 August 1993):1000-1001.

Nathan Kravis, M.D. received the 1992 Alexander H. Beller Award from the Columbia University Center for Psychoanalytic Training and Research for his paper, "Witchcraft in the Renaissance: Misogyny and the Phylogeny of Cloacal Theory." This paper was presented at the History Section's Research Seminar, at the Fall Meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in New York, and at Grand Rounds at the New York Hospital-Westchester Division. Dr. Kravis also co-taught a course on psychoanalytic psychotherapy for psychiatrists and psychologists sponsored by the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center, and chaired a paper session on "Psychiatry, Psychology, and 20th-Century American Culture" at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine in Louisville, Kentucky.

Barbara Leavy, Ph.D. has completed her book *In Search of the Swan Maiden: A Narrative on Folklore and Gender*. It is the final product of the subject of her first presentation to the Historical Research Seminar in March 1978. The book is being published by New York University Press and will be released in December 1993.

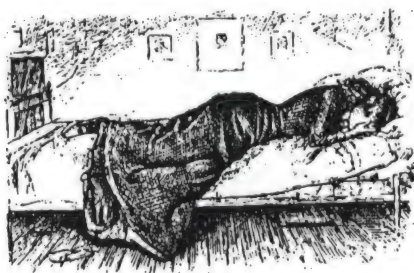
George Makari, M.D. was appointed Executive Secretary of the Section and was awarded a full time Reader's Digest Research Fellowship. His paper on "A History of Freud's First Concept of Transference" was presented to the New York Psychoanalytic Society and appeared in the *International Review of Psychoanalysis*. He also published articles on "Educated Insane: Towards the Intellectual History of an American Psychiatric Paradigm" in the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* and on "Transference and Countertransference", co-authored by Robert Michels, M.D. in *Current Opinion in Psychiatry*. He co-authored with Theodore Shapiro, M.D. a paper "On Psychoanalytic Listening: Language and Unconscious Communication" presented by Dr. Shapiro to the Boston Psychoanalytic Institute, and lectured on the same topic in an elective for Payne

Whitney Clinic residents. He was appointed "Occasional Reader" at the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*. Dr. Makari has been awarded a third year of Reader's Digest support and has been appointed Acting Director of the History Section for 1993-94.

Doris Nagel, M.D. was promoted to Clinical Associate Professor of Psychiatry. She reviewed *Doctor Dock: Teaching and Learning Medicine at the Turn of the Century*, edited by Horace W. Davenport (New Brunswick: Rutgers, 1987) in the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* and continues work on her forthcoming book about the life and psychiatric treatment of a wealthy American industrialist during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Jacques M. Quen, M.D. was the 16th annual Zigmond M. Lebensohn Lecturer and the recipient of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Golden Apple Award "for substantial contributions to forensic psychiatry." He continued his authorship of the "Isaac Ray Corner," a column in the *Newsletter of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*. He also published "In Memoriam: Eric T. Carlson (1922-1992)" in the Winter '92 issue of the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*. He currently serves as a guest member on the American Psychoanalytic Association's Committee on History and Archives and as a corresponding member of the American Psychiatric Association's Committee on History and Library. Dr. Quen is in the process of editing a selection of papers in forensic psychiatry by Dr. Bernard Diamond.

Craig Tomlinson, M.D. completed his PGY 2 in psychiatry at Columbia. He conducted research at the Niedersachsische Staatsarchiv in Germany under the auspices of an NEH Travel to Collections Fellowship. He continues his dissertation research for a Ph.D. in the History of Psychiatry at Yale University.



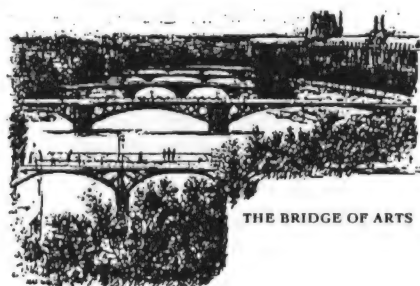
REPENTANCE

Dr. Henry Brill Collection

Last year's Annual Report described the library of Dr. Henry Brill (1906-1990), which was donated to the History Section by his widow Wenonah Brill. During this past year the second part of this extensive collection was received. The total number of volumes is over eleven hundred, exceeding last year's estimate. It is a particularly diverse and well balanced library, reflecting the erudition and interests of Dr. Brill, who was eminent in New York State psychiatry. A number of historical volumes were included, as noted in last year's report. We express once again our gratitude to Mrs. Brill for her generosity.

Jean and Eric T. Carlson Collection

This year Jean Carlson has donated about two hundred more books from the library of Jean and Dr. Eric T. Carlson. Together with the donation mentioned in last year's Annual Report, the Section has acquired well over four hundred volumes from the Carlson library. The recent historical reference books as well as the older volumes show special strength in the areas of greatest interest to the Section's founder: history of American psychiatry, multiple personality, topics relevant to Benjamin Rush, hysteria, hypnosis, and American cultural history. Mrs. Carlson's gifts are greatly appreciated and will help us maintain the spirit and personality of our beloved founding director of the Section.



❖ *Recently Acquired Books of Note*

In 1992, Ann Diamond, as executor of the estate of her husband Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, gave the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library the bulk of Dr. Diamond's collection of rare books on the history of psychiatry. We are in the process of cataloging these books and incorporating them into the ODHL. It is impractical to try to list all of them, but we thought you might enjoy hearing about a few of them.

Benjamin C. Brodie, *Mind and Matter: or Physiological Inquiries In a Series of Essays Intended to Illustrate the Mutual Relations of the Physical Organization and the Mental Faculties*. 3rd ed. New York: G.P. Putnam, 1857.

Benjamin Brodie (1783-1862) began his medical studies at eighteen years of age. In 1805 he was appointed house-surgeon at St. George's Hospital, assisting in surgery and conducting research in anatomy. It was during his tenure as professor of comparative anatomy and physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons that he was part of the surgical team that removed a tumor from the scalp of King George IV. Although the operation proved unsuccessful, Brodie won the favor of the monarch and when William IV ascended the throne, Brodie was appointed sergeant-surgeon. During his career, Brodie was a member of several prestigious societies: in 1808 he joined the elite, twelve-member society for the Promotion of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, and after publishing a paper in *Philosophical Transactions*, was elected to the Royal Society, acting as its president from 1858-61. While president of the Royal College of Surgeons, he was instrumental in improving the system of exams for surgeons and was himself an examiner. By the end of his career he had gained international renown, enjoying connection with the Academy of Medicine in Paris, the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, and the National Institute of Washington.

In 1854, Brodie anonymously published "Psychological Inquiries," intended to illustrate (as the subtitle of his book would later say) the mutual relations of the physical organization and the mental

faculties. That some of his theories drew criticism is indicated by the preface to the third edition of *Mind and Matter*, where he defends himself against charges of not fully appreciating the special qualities of human nature (i.e. as opposed to the nature of animals). In 1862 he again published on psychology, this time signing his name. In the history of British psychology, Brodie is associated with those physicians and theorists who considered psychology to be a branch of physiology rather than metaphysics. Brodie viewed the study of human nature as a science requiring close observation and attention to individual behavior of people drawn from all classes of people. He stressed the relationship of mind to body, distinguished between mind and brain, speculated about unconscious mental activity and the function of dreams asking whether dreams "answer any purpose in the economy of living beings."

Despite Brodie's emphasis on science and physiology, *Mind and Matter* deals with wide-ranging subjects and is organized into six "dialogues" in what seems to be an imitation of the Socratic method. As such the book would be historically valuable to anyone interested in the history of 19th-century ideas, revealing, for example, the connection between 19th-century psychology and Romanticism. As do the Romantics, he writes on imagination, treating it as a significant mental faculty, even speculating that dreams themselves might serve to exercise this faculty during sleep. The subjects covered in this book range from matters of perception and memory, instincts, the mental faculties of animals, to insanity and moral insanity. Brodie's references are not only to other scientists and physicians but also to writers (e.g. Sir Walter Scott) and other notable 19th-century figures, and thus serves as a resource for the intellectual history of his time. Finally, the book reveals that Brodie would not be so ready as the historians who cite him to dichotomize the biological and psychological in the study of human behavior (in this context Brodie's is an early voice in an ongoing debate). It is one of the tenets articulated in *Mind and Matter* that self-understanding as well as careful scientific observation is a prerequisite to understanding the behavior of others.

B. Leavy, Ph.D.

Gilles de la Tourette, *Traité clinique et thérapeutique de l'hystérie*. Paris: Pilon, 1891.

This volume, by the most illustrious of Charcot's disciples, is a compendium of the Master's teachings on hysteria. Gilles de la

Tourette devotes separate chapters to etiology, precipitating causes, sensory anesthetics and hyperesthesias, motor manifestations of hysteria, and the mental state of hysterics. He generously cites the works of Charcot's predecessors in the evolution of 19th-century hysteria theory. This text serves as an overview and introduction to the Salpêtrière School and is an important addition to the Section's extensive collection of 19th-century works on hysteria.

L. Groopman, M.D.

L.-F. Alfred Maury, *Le sommeil et les rêves*. 4th ed. Paris: Didier, 1878.

This volume by the psychologist Maury, a member of the French Institute, takes sleeping and dreaming as models for other psychic phenomena. The author adopts a stridently materialist position with regard to psychic life. He draws analogies between dreams and hallucinations, insanity, religious ecstasy, narcosis, and mesmerism.

L. Groopman, M.D.

R. von Krafft-Ebing, *Textbook of Insanity Based on Clinical Observations for Practitioners and Students of Medicine*. Philadelphia: Davis, 1905.

Krafft-Ebing is perhaps best known to American psychiatrists for his book *Psychopathia Sexualis*, a compilation of cases of psychopathic sexual appetites and behaviors. However, he was an outstanding clinician-teacher, as well as a highly respected forensic psychiatrist. His textbook was written towards the end of his career, and the English translation appeared three years after his death.

He was born in Mannheim, August 11, 1840 and died at Gratz, on December 22, 1902 at 62 years of age. He was a student of Griesinger and, in 1892, succeeded Meynert in one of the most important professorships in psychiatry, in Vienna at that time.

Textbooks by prominent psychiatrists are of value for two reasons. First they allow us to learn the ideas of the author, but, perhaps of equal importance, they give us an insight into the psychiatric thinking of the time and what was acceptable and not acceptable in the psychiatric community.

Of particular note was Krafft-Ebing's stated goal, in his preface, of "avoidance, as far as possible, of theories and hypotheses; emphasis of all that may be regarded as more or less certain in the science of psychiatry; and systematic arrangement of the scientific material" (iii). This language so closely resembles that of the introduction to the

American Psychiatric Association DSM-III that one has to wonder whether the similarity says more about Krafft-Ebing or more about American psychiatry in 1980.

J.M. Quen, M.D.



PLATONIC LOVE

❖ *New Endowment Funds*

The Frank E. and Nancy M. Richardson Fund

During the Fall of 1992, Nancy M. Richardson approached Dr. Makari about the possibility of using our facilities and faculty to aid her research on 19th-century gender roles and their relationship to the history of taste. Soon Mrs. Richardson was avidly attending our Research Seminars. Her enthusiasm for the Section's wide ranging interdisciplinary studies became quickly apparent, as did her sharp mind and intellectual zest. Mrs. Richardson introduced her husband Frank E. Richardson III to the Section, and together, during this past year, they have generously offered us their support.

The Richardsons are a most impressive couple, who wed serious artistic and intellectual pursuits with personal warmth and good humor. Frank E. Richardson III received his B.A. from Princeton University, and then read politics, philosophy and economics at Magdalen College, Oxford. After very seriously considering a career in medicine, Mr. Richardson earned his J.D. from Harvard Law School. He practiced law at the World Bank before joining Wesray Capital, a private investment firm, founded by former Secretary of the U.S. Treasury William E. Simon. In 1986, Mr. Richardson became President of this firm. He is an honorary fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Nancy M. Richardson graduated with a B.A. in History from Stanford University. Mrs. Richardson was until recently a Senior Editor of *House and Garden*, to which she contributed a monthly column. She has published numerous essays and articles on the history of taste, focusing on 19th-century decorative arts, architecture, and design, and has also lectured widely on these topics. Mrs. Richardson is passionately interested in libraries and is an ardent traveler.

Together the Richardsons have been important collectors of 19th-century books, drawings and objects. They have three children and live in Manhattan.

We are very fortunate indeed to have such erudite and steadfast supporters as the Richardsons. They have offered not only their financial support, but also wise counsel and encouragement. From the start it was clear that the Richardsons appreciated the uniqueness of the Section and the importance of its mission. As we look

toward preparing the Section and its library for the challenges of the coming years, we are delighted to have such wonderful friends.

The Marie-Louise Schoelly, M.D. Endowment Fund

A new endowment fund has been established as a lasting memorial to long-time History Section member Dr. Marie-Louise Schoelly, who died on March 19, 1991. Dr. Schoelly left generous bequests from her estate to the New York Hospital and to Cornell University Medical College. Because of her long and devoted relationship to the Section, half of the Medical College bequest was directed here, where it was made a permanent endowment, the Marie-Louise Schoelly, M.D. Memorial Fund, whose income will be devoted to History Section activities and to its research collections. The other half of the Medical College funds was allocated to research in the Division of Child Psychiatry, where Dr. Schoelly spent her earliest years in the Clinic. The funds received by the New York Hospital have all been earmarked to finance the move and resettlement of the History Section and its research collections during the re-construction of the hospital. The Section is most fortunate to receive these gifts which, thanks to Dr. Schoelly's philanthropy and the foresight of Dr. Robert Michels (Dean of the Medical College), Dr. David Skinner (Director of the New York Hospital), and Dr. William Frosch (Interim Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry) will play a significant role in our development.

One of the earliest members of the History Section, Dr. Schoelly participated over the years in various research projects and presented papers to the Historical Research Seminars at regular intervals. Her great facility with languages (German, French, Italian, and English) enabled her to pursue a wide range of topics and made her an invaluable consultant at all times to other members of the Section. A particularly strong interest was 19th-century German psychiatry and psychiatric classification, including the work of Ewald Hecker, Ernst von Feuchtersleben, and Emil Kraepelin. Her translation of Hecker's classic monograph, *Hebephrenie*, was published in the *American Journal of Psychiatry* in 1985. At the time of her death she was collaborating with Dr. Eric T. Carlson on a study of one of the earliest reported cases (in 18th-century Germany) of multiple personality. Other essays preserved in the Section display her multi-faceted interests, from the history of the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry to the role of women in the history of religion.

Dr. Schoelly was born in Basel, Switzerland in 1915. Raised in Switzerland and France, she completed her M.D. at the University of Zurich Medical School and her psychiatric residency training at the University of Basel before coming to the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic in 1950 as a Fellow in Child Psychiatry. Between 1952 and 1966 she worked in child psychiatry as a part-time Attending Psychiatrist at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and at the Westchester Division, advancing to the position of Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College and Associate Attending Psychiatrist at the New York Hospital. From 1966 she was a member of the voluntary staff of the Medical College and the New York Hospital, devoting her time to historical research as an active member of the History of Psychiatry Section while working half-time as Senior Psychiatrist for the New York City Family Court Mental Health Services. In 1978 Dr. Schoelly became one of the earliest women to be ordained as an Episcopal priest, and she utilized her psychiatric experience in pastoral counselling.

Shortly after her arrival at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic in 1950, Dr. Schoelly became acquainted with Dr. Albert C. Sherwin, a psychiatric resident at the time, and in 1960 they married. Dr. Sherwin, too, held appointments at Cornell Medical College and the New York Hospital until his death in 1969. Dr. Schoelly is survived by a sister, Dr. Odette Rauch, of Washington, D.C. Dr. Rauch donated Dr. Schoelly's psychiatric books to the History of Psychiatry Section, and recently contributed from her own library an early issue of Carl Jung's *Psychologische Typen* (Leipzig: Rascher, 1925).

Dr. Schoelly's bequests are a great legacy to the Section, and they come at a time when the building of our endowment is crucially important for the preservation and continuing enlargement of the research collections and for creating an appropriate setting for historical scholarship in the newly expanded Medical Center within the next few years.



'PETITS BONHEURS DE CONTRABANDE'

❖ *Special Acknowledgments*

We would like to express our warm appreciation to the following Friends who supported our activities, beyond contributions for membership, by donations of books, journals, other gifts, or volunteer services.

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Line drawings are by George DuMaurier, reproduced from his famous novel *Trilby* (London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., 1895), a story about the mesmeric domination of a young girl by the wicked pianist Svengali.

Graphic design for this publication was provided by David Rosenzweig, CUMC Art Department.

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